

R. N. (Reg) Atkinson Museum
785 MAIN STREET
PENTICTON, B.C. V2A 5E3

THIRD Annual Report

OF THE

Okanagan Historical and
Natural History Society

VERNON, B.C.



SECOND PRINTING
MAY 1975

9th September, 1929

Price \$1.00

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THIRD
Annual Report

Of the
National Historical and
Genealogical Society

WASHINGTON

SECOND EDITION
1907

Published by the
National Historical and Genealogical Society

1907

Printed by the
National Historical and Genealogical Society

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ERRATA

Page	Col.	Line	
19	2	24	Should read "triumphs and tragedies" not "triumphs of tragedies."
24	1	3	The word is "talus" not "talis."
28	1	7	The word is "course" not "source."
28	2	8	The word is "psychology" not "physhology."
28	2	53	Should be "dates" not "dated."
32	2	35	This line should read; "Princeton) as, Prince town, although" and not as printed.

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Early Days at Osoyoos

MRS. CHRESTENZA KRUGER

When my husband the late Theodore Kruger, and I first came to Osoyoos we were always taken for Germans, I suppose on account of the name, but as a matter of fact neither of us ever owed allegiance to any German potentate or State. Mr. Kruger was born in 1829 in Hanover, while it still belonged to the British Crown: In later years in order to have his status authoritatively settled, he made application for naturalization in the regular manner. When the application came up for hearing before Judge Begbie, the Judge decided that Mr. Kruger was then, and had always been, a British Subject.

I was born in Schelswig-Holstein in 1857 while it still belonged to Denmark. My father was a book-binder and publisher in rather a large way, and he, rather than change his allegiance, sold out and went to Denmark. Two of my sisters to save their property took the oath of allegiance to the Germans, but I never did.

Mr. Kruger came to British Columbia in 1858, and on his arrival he secured two large war canoes from the Indians and engaged in transporting freight and passengers from Victoria to the Fraser River. The next year he sold out and engaged in mining on the Fraser River, and the next year, 1860, he was mining in Cariboo. From that date until 1866 he was variously engaged. For a while he was mining at Boston Bar on the Fraser and later on he mined for a while on the Similkameen, and finally opened a store at Princeton. In 1866 he was hired by the Hudson's Bay Company to manage their store at Osoyoos. Roderick Finlaison was then Chief Factor at Victoria. In 1871 he was transferred to Kamloops and the following year the Company sold their stores at Osoyoos, Colville, Kootenay and Keremeos. Barrington Price bought the store at Osoyoos, and the following year, 1873, Mr. Kruger bought it from him. That was the year we were married. We were married in the old Driard Hotel in Victoria, now the David Spencer Departmental Stores. I was then only sixteen.

My husband and I spent many happy days at Osoyoos. It is a pretty place and I always liked it. The people in the country were always neighborly and friendly and loyal to their friends, and the time passed happily with us. There was always enough going forward to keep one interested in the affairs of the country and if our mail only arrived at long intervals it was all the more appreciated when it did arrive.

The first Customs House at Osoyoos was built in 1861 and was situated at the north end of Osoyoos Lake on the west side. The situation was not very suitable however and it was moved onto the bench about half a mile west of where the building stands, which is now used as a school. J. C. Haynes was the Collector of Customs and his letters which are on file in the Archives in Victoria show that he called for tenders for the work of moving the building. There were two bids, one made by James Sauser for \$800.00 and one by S. T. Marshall for \$750.00. On the 14th May, 1865, Marshall's tender was accepted and by the 25th Sept. 1865, the work was completed and the contractor paid off.

Our house and store stood on the Lake shore near where the Government Bridge now stands. One day in April, 1873, we noticed the Customs House on fire. Mr. Kruger jumped on a horse and galloped over to assist, and arrived just about the time when the Haynes family became aware of the fire. The iron safe which Cox brought into Rock Creek in 1860 was in the house and Haynes was much concerned about it as it held a lot of money and all his valuable papers. The safe weighed about 1200 lbs., but my husband soon solved the problem. He was a big man standing over six feet and weighed about 290 lbs., and so crash, crash, crash, he tumbled the safe end over end out through the door to a place of safety. Fortunately the joists and flooring held. The same summer Haynes built a house for himself which is still standing on the east side of the Lake about a mile and a half south of the Government Bridge.

Mr. Haynes lived in this house until his death in 1888, and the Customs Office was in one room of the house.

In 1883 there was trouble on the American side with the Nez Perces Indians, and General Sherman was sent in with a troop of cavalry to quell any disturbance which might arise and also to report on conditions in the country. The U. S. Government had in mind at one time the erection of a fort at Oroville. Their Headquarters were at or near Okanagan Smith's ranch south of the boundary line, and while they were there we saw a good deal of the General and his staff at our place. Bishop Sillitoe of New Westminster also visited Osoyoos about this time, and one Sunday evening he held service at the General's Headquarters. There was no building in which to hold the service so the soldiers constructed a sort of booth with the branches of trees (and an altar) the entrance to which was an arch, and for seats they had long rows of sacks of oats. I shall never forget that service. It was a calm clear evening in August. While the bishop read the Church of England Service the soldiers, about 250 of them, stood reverently grouped around the booth. They joined in the singing and some of them sang beautifully and at the offertory one of them sang a solo. It was very beautiful and I am sure it made an impression on all present at the service. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Bishop to have a number of children baptised—twelve in all, and among them my two boys, Theodore and August.

General Sherman was a very modest unassuming man and permitted a degree of familiarity on the part of his Staff Officers which a lesser man would perhaps have found inconvenient. Sometimes one of his Staff would casually ask the General for a match well knowing that he had none, for the General did not drink or smoke. This went on for some time until one day he bought a box of matches in the store, remarking to my husband at the time "I'll be ready for them now." Needless to say they did not find themselves short of matches after that. He was greatly taken with my two boys, Theodore was then about six months old.

General William Tecumseh Sher-

man, to give him his full name was a very gentlemanly man, very courteous and considerate of others, and I could understand his men being so devoted to him; but I was amazed when he was introduced to me by one of his Staff, to find in this world-famous General—one of the foremost soldiers in the world—a quiet unassuming man dressed in a long straw-coloured ulster reaching nearly to his heels. Of course the weather was dry and hot at the time and the roads dusty, but he wore this old ulster nearly all the time he was at Osoyoos.

My husband had been given as a wedding present by a friend who brought them out from Germany, the portraits of Prince Bismark, Field Marshall Von Moltke and the then Crown Prince, the present Kaiser's father. There was a striking resemblance between General Sherman and the Field Marshal. The three pictures were hanging on the walls of the sitting room when General Sherman came in. He immediately noticed them, and went on to tell how during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, he had been with the German General Staff before Sedan and for a while saw these three men almost daily, and that they were very friendly with him. He also said that on more than one occasion he had been taken for the German Field Marshal—which he certainly would not have been had he then been wearing the old straw-coloured duster he wore around Osoyoos.

He had come in from Coeur d'Alene, and from Osoyoos he went over the trail with an escort of about 25 men to Hope where he was met and entertained by Andrew Onderdonk who was then building a section of the C. P. R. at Yale. The escort returned to Osoyoos over the trail and the General went to Victoria from Hope on the steamer "Western Slope." He stayed at the Driard Hotel and after calling on Lt.-Governor Cornwall on the 21st Aug. 1883, he embarked at Esquimaux on the U.S. Navy vessel the "Walcott" for Port Townsend. General Miles was on his staff, and Judge Gray of the U.S. Supreme Court and a Mr. Saurin, a representative of the British Embassy at Washington, were also of the party. Needless to say we at Osoyoos were all sorry to see the

General go. He retired the following year and died in 1891.

We came to live at Osoyoos in 1873, and kept the store there until 1897. In 1887 we built the house at the bridge. Haynes died in 1888, and a Mr. Jones from Grand Forks was acting Collector for one year when my husband was appointed and remained Collector until his death in 1899. R. L. Cawston came to B. C. in 1874 and was married in 1885. William Peter Meyers was a German and at one time owned the Okanagan Smith ranch south of the boundary line, but lost it through not being a United States citizen. Some say Smith took it away from him. Meyers Flat where I am now living with my two sons, was called after him. I never saw, of course, anything of the steam boat Captain Grey, built in 1861 to run from the Columbia to the mines on Mission Creek; it had disappeared long before my time, but I have often heard people speak of it and joke about it. The old grist mill built by Barrington Price in 1877 is still standing at Keremeos.

One afternoon I was sitting on the verandah of our house. Down below at the bridge Thomas McMynn was trying to get a pack train of some six or seven horses to take the bridge and was having some difficulty with them. This was on the 28th June 1892. The Government had ordered C. A. R. Lambly, the Mining Recorder at Camp McKinney to move his office over to Osoyoos. There was no road into the camp at that time and Lambly had sent over to Meyers Creek and got Thomas McMynn to come with his pack horses and transport the office belongings to Osoyoos. When they got near our place Lambly rode on ahead and left McMynn to follow up with the horses. My recollection of what happened is this: All the horses took the bridge but one. It took to the water and McMynn rode in after it. The horse he was riding was not well broken, and he was using a severe bit. By some means the reins were jerked, and the horse throwing back its head struck McMynn a blow on the forehead. When the accident happened he was quite close to the bridge and had almost crossed the ford. As soon as I saw him slide off the horse I gave the alarm and the men rushed down and got him out of the water without

much delay, but he never recovered consciousness. The blow must have been severe for the forehead was black and blue in death. This Thomas McMynn was a brother of William Graham McMynn, who was Government Agent later on at Greenwood and Golden and at one time Superintendent of Provincial Police and is now the Superintendent of the Okalla Prison Farm. The two brothers came to B. C. in 1884—Thomas from the old home, Glenvernoch, on the river Cree, near Newton Stewart, Scotland, and W. G. from London, England, where he had been employed as a clerk with Moffatt & Co. Tea Merchants. Myncaster a station on the K. V. Railway is called after them.

It seemed to me a terrible thing to see the life of this bright active young man thus snuffed out so suddenly and so casually. It brought home to us again in a striking manner how true it is that in the midst of life we are in death.

Lambly lived at Osoyoos until 1898 when the Government offices were built at Fairview, when he was moved there and lived there until his death on the 29th Jan. 1907. He came from Megantic, Quebec, and was 53 years old when he died.

W. H. Lowe was a Constable under J. C. Haynes, on the Similkameen. In 1872 he went back to Stratford, Ontario, to be married. The day before the wedding was to have taken place he was standing on the Railway platform chatting to some friends until the train started. He sprang to catch the train, but slipped and fell under the wheels and had both arms taken off—one above the elbow and one below. His fiancée to her eternal honor be it said, married him three days afterwards, and installing herself as nurse in the sick room, nursed him back to health. The following year, 1873, the Government appointed him Collector of Customs at New Westminster which office he held until 1880 when he was succeeded by the late J. S. Clute who has recently died. Lowe returned to Keremeos and died there the following year, 1881. R. L. Cawston was his nephew.

These are some of my recollections hastily thrown together, but want of space forbids extending them for the present, or even relating them as fully as they might be.

The Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company

GEORGE H. MORKILL

The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885, and on the 2nd June, 1886 the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company was incorporated by an Act of the Dominion Government. The shareholders of the Company were, J. A. Mara, James Reid of Quesnel, Frank S. Barnard, R. P. Rithet, Thomas Earle, J. H. Turner, D. M. Eberts, F. G. Vernon, Moses Lumby and Dr. E. B. Hanning-ton.

On the 7th April, 1887 the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Subsidy Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia whereby the Company was granted a subsidy of \$4000.00 per mile—not to exceed, in all, \$200,000.00, on condition that the Company would build a railway from Sicamous to some point on Okanagan Lake of the gauge and standard of the C. P. R., the road to be completed and in running order within three years of the coming into force of the Act. This Act was brought into force by a proclamation dated the 15th Nov. 1887 and published in the B. C. Gazette. The following year, on the 28th April, 1888, this Subsidy Act was amended and the time for the completion of the road extended from three to five years.

After the passage of these three Acts one would naturally think that no one would attempt to revive the old scheme of building a canal from Enderby to the Lake which had been adversely reported on by the Dominion Government Engineer, Mr. Hamlin. But such was not the case. The late Captain T. D. Shorts, the pioneer navigator on Okanagan Lake, undeterred by this thunder-roll of Acts of Parliament, had a notice, dated 16th Jan. 1889 inserted in the B. C. Gazette in which the public was given notice that an application would be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, for an Act incorporating a Company to build the canal. Captain Shorts asked for no subsidy or assistance of any kind

from the Government; all he asked for was the right to build the canal and run boats on it with the exclusive right of levying and collecting tolls thereon for a period of ten years. Nothing further however was heard of the application.

On the 2nd of May of the same year, 1889, the Dominion Government passed an Act granting a subsidy to each of 35 railways in Canada; most of them got \$3200.00 per mile and the amounts range from \$30,000.00 to \$375,000.00. The S. & O. Railway is included in the list and is down for \$3200.00 per mile—not to exceed in all \$163,000.00, the mileage being computed at 51 miles. On the 26th of May in the following year, 1890, the Provincial Government passed an Act which cancelled its two former Acts and brought into force a tri-party agreement.

Under this three-party agreement the S. & O. Railway was to secure title to the right-of-way and all necessary lands and to build a railway of the standard and gauge (4 ft., 8½ in.) of the C.P.R., from Sicamous to the Lake, a computed distance of 51.3 miles; to lease the road on completion to the C. P. Ry. for a term of 25 years, to assign to the Provincial Government the subsidy of \$3200.00 per mile from the Dominion Government, and to hand over to the B. C. Government the 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road which it was to receive from the C. P. Ry. as rental. The C. P. Ry. was to equip the road with rolling stock and operate and maintain it for 25 years and pay to the S. & O. Ry. 40 per cent. of the gross earnings. The Government of B. C. on its part guaranteed the payment of 4 per cent. interest on the bonds of the road for 25 years, the amount not to exceed \$1,250,000.00 or the actual cost of construction which ever should be the less amount. It was further stipulated that if the 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of

the road was not sufficient to meet the interest on the bonds the deficit was to be and remain a debt due from the S. & O. Railway Company to the Government until the latter was fully recouped for everything it paid out under the guarantee.

This Act and the agreement under it were not to come into force until (1) both were ratified by an Act of the Dominion Government or (2) the S. & O. Ry. Co. put up with the Provincial Government sufficient security to indemnify it for any loss sustained under the guarantee.

Presumably the security was put up, for the ratifying Act was not passed until the 10th July, 1891. In the meantime the work of construction was commenced sometime in August, 1890, and by the 12th May, 1892, the rails were laid through to Okanagan Landing.

Captain Shorts' plan for utilizing the waterways was simple and inexpensive. He intended to dig a ditch about a mile and a half long so as to connect Davis Creek with O'Keefe Creek. This would give a continuous water way from Okanagan Lake to Enderby, and in the bed of this water way he intended to lay a chain from end to end and, for motive power to use a scow with a steam-driven drum in front so arranged that the drum would pick up and drop the chain as it passed along. It is very questionable whether this was practicable, but Shorts often discussed its feasibility with his friends in the winter of 1889.

The present railway station at Enderby was built for and run as a hotel by the Lambly Bros. The Railway Co. bought it and used it for their headquarters during the construction of the road and it was in this building that Mr. and Mrs. George Riley, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Paterson and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith lived for about two and a half years.

Patrick Larkin, of St. Catherine, Ont., and T. W. Patterson had the contract for the construction of the road. Larkin was seldom on the ground. Paterson was the principal man; he was a very capable man and knew how everything should be done and how to do it. It was he who had the route changed and the bridge built over the mouth of the lagoon at Mara Lake thereby

saving a lot of very expensive rock-work.

The chief engineer was C. E. Perry and under him were Mr. McKay and C. DeB. Green. The writer was chief accountant and the two walking bosses were George Murdock and W. R. Smith. George Riley did most of the bargaining with the settlers for the right-of-way and usually acted as paymaster. His brother Thomas Riley, for about a year, was stationed at Sicamous and acted as forwarding agent.

During the construction of the road this valley was a busy place. The villages along the line were being built up, and building material of all kinds was in demand. There was lots of freight to be hauled in from Sicamous in winter and from Enderby in summer, consequently horses, hay and oats were in demand, and everyone had work and everyone had money.

For some years after the C. P. R. took over the road there was not much freight to haul or passengers to carry, and the road bed was neglected and fell into disrepair. Three times a week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a freight train with a passenger coach attached, left Sicamous and made its way to Okanagan Landing, and the next day after the arrival of the boat from Penticton it retraced its course, carefully picking its way over the dilapidated roadway to Sicamous. With a service so poor and shabby there were many complaints, and of course comparisons were bound to be made and people sometime wondered if they would not have been as well off on one of Shorts' mud scows with a trace chain down the middle of the creek, but with increased business the service improved.

Although the C. P. R. did not take over the road until 1893, their first lease for 25 years is dated from 1890. They secured a second lease of the road on the 1st July, 1925 for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Under its present lease it guarantees interest at 4 per cent. on all bonds outstanding against the road and undertook to pay to the Government of B. C. the loss the Government sustained in guaranteeing the interest on the first bond issue of \$1,250,000.00. The deficit amounted to approximately \$388,-

000.00. The present bonded indebtedness against the road, according to Poor's Railroad Manual, 1928, is \$33,000.00 per mile, or, roughly \$1,683,000.00. There are a lot of things still to be cleared up in connection with the history of this road,

and we intend to pursue the subject further in our next Report.

The right-of-way of the road is registered in Kamloops in the name of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company.

The Cherry Creek Mines

MRS. ANGUS WOOD

In our last Report we published a report on the mines on Cherry Creek by Const. Wm. C. Young in which he said that he found only about twelve men on the creek, half of whom were traders and all about ready to leave. There were others however who took a more optimistic view of conditions on Cherry Creek than Const. Young as witness the following taken from the issue of the "British Columbian" of the 21st Nov. 1863:—

"Mr. Penny, of Lytton, came down by the "Reliance" last night. He has just returned from a tour of inspection through the Shuswap country. He says 'The principal mining is on Cherry Creek, a stream about the size of Antler Creek (in the Cariboo), which empties into Shuswap River.' Mr. Penny showed us a prospect of \$2.75 which he himself obtained from ten buckets about nine miles above its mouth. Charles Kendall has the contract from Government for the construction of two bridges over the Shuswap River, one at the lower ford and one at the upper. He is to receive the tolls for two years when the government takes them over at half cost. Mr. Penny says that at least 200 men will winter there. When he left there was neither frost nor snow, and he describes the country as being the most beautiful in the colony. So level and open is much of it that several carriages may be driven abreast for miles. From Savannah's (Savona's) Ferry, 18 miles from the Bounaparte, to within a few miles of Cherry Creek, a distance of 150 miles, is navigable for steamers, being almost still water. Preparations are now in progress for placing a steamer on that route in the Spring. Packers are wintering their animals

within fifty miles of the mines, so mild is the climate."

And it appears the mines on Cherry Creek did turn out better than one would expect after reading Const. Young's report for the following appeared in the "British Columbian" of the 9th July, 1864: "A gentleman engaged in the packing business came over from the Kootenay country via Shuswap. In passing through the Shuswap country he called at Cherry Creek and examined the mines. There were three Companies at work. One claim was paying \$20.00 a day to the hand—none less than \$10.00. The water was still high and it was expected that as it fell, richer pay would be obtained."

It is difficult to get authentic and accurate information as to what did happen on Cherry Creek during the four or five years following the discovery of gold in 1863. Sometimes the mines appear to have yielded lots of gold and at other times they were almost deserted by the miners. Our chief source of information is odd letters and the files of old newspapers. There was no annual Report by the Gold Commissioner, duly printed by the Government, in those days. The old newspapers appear to be strangely silent as to what took place on Cherry Creek during the last four or five months of 1864, but we are reasonably sure the two bridges were not built. The first steam boat on Shuswap Lake was the "Martin," a boat of 100 tons burden and 90 horse power, built by the Hudson's Bay Company, not for the trade between Savona's Ferry and Shuswap Falls, but for the trade between Savona's Ferry and the little town of Seymour on the shore of Seymour Arm at the

end of the trail into the Big Bend mines. She was launched on the 5th May, 1866—the year of the Big Bend excitement and the year A. L. Fortune staked his ranch at Enderby.

Dr. G. M. Dawson has this to say in his Geological Report for 1877-8 regarding the wide open spaces at Cherry Creek which so captivated the fancy of Mr. Penny and suggested the Roman chariot races: "Above the mouths of Ferry and Cherry Creeks and extending up the latter as far as the mines, is a considerable area of flat or undulating land the occurrence of which among the western mountains of the Gold Range is rather remarkable. The general elevation of the country is about 2,250 feet, and much of it may be considered as a terrace-flat at this elevation. Its area is probably about

twelve square miles and it may at some time be occupied by farms notwithstanding its proximity to the higher mountains of the range, which may render it more liable to summer frosts than its elevation would lead one to suppose."

The Cherry Creek Silver Mining Co. and the Shuswap Silver Mining Co. both had leases on Cherry Creek. The two leases lay side by side and were both surveyed by P. Leech in August or September, 1867 for the Government. The Government charged each Company about \$140.00 for making the survey. J. A. R. Homer of New Westminster was the Secretary or Agent for the Shuswap Silver Mining Co., but as it was apparently not incorporated we have been unable to learn much about it. We hope however to be able to follow it up in our next Report.

Early Days at Enderby

ROBERT LAMBLY

I walked into the Okanagan valley over the Hope Trail in the Summer of 1876 in company with the late William Swalwell who was a cousin of the Postill brothers. The same year I pre-empted what is now the site of the city of Enderby. The following year my brother Thomas McKie Lambly sold out his bookstore in New Westminster and joined me. In the following year, 1878, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Okanagan Polling Division in place of Charles A. Vernon who had resigned, and in the same year we built a large freight shed on the river bank, part of which was boarded off and used as an office by my brother. The lumber for the freight shed was brought up from Kamloops by steam boat, but the shingles were made locally. In 1884 my brother was appointed Chief Licence Inspector for Yale District under a Dominion Statute and resigned the offices he held under the Provincial Government and his place was taken by the late Walter Dewdney.

I remember the incident of Coyote Louis very well. There had been trouble between the American authorities and the Nez Pierces In-

dians across the line, and this had a marked effect on the attitude of the Indians here towards the whites; they became restive and cheeky. William Lloyd-Jones a brother of David Lloyd-Jones, of Kelowna, was sent onto the Indian Reserve at the head of Okanagan Lake to serve a summons on Coyote Louis for some breach of the law. The Indians promptly made him a prisoner and fined him \$100.00 for trespassing on the Reserve. Lloyd-Jones had no money and so he induced them to accept an order for the money. He had no pen or pencil and had to use burnt matches. By using the charred end of a burnt match he succeeded in blackening and scratching the paper sufficiently to make out something that could be read as an order on the Government Agent (T. McK. Lambly) for \$100.00, and the Indians let him go. Needless to say the order was not honored by the Government Agent. This incident coupled with the general demeanor of the Indians caused considerable anxiety among the whites, and the settlers assembled in some force at O'Keefe's armed with rifles.

The Public Accounts for the year 1881-2 show that the following men

were paid for their services on that occasion. These sums were all charged to the Vote for Special Constables, and I presume these men were all sworn in as such:

J. Shaver	\$ 6.00
J. Hutchinson	3.00
W. P. Swallow	3.00
Edward Thorne	6.00
E. M. Furstineau	3.00
T. McK. Lambly	81.25
W. L. Jones	18.00
William Lawrence	6.00
Henry Seydel	3.00
Dan Nicholson	3.00
Alfred Postill	6.00
Price Ellison	9.00
Mat. Hutchinson	6.00
George Parkinson	6.00
C. W. Roberts	3.00
Louis Bercier	6.00

They were paid at the rate of \$3.00 per day for services rendered in arresting Coyote Louis.

A very distressing accident happened on Herman Witcher's ranch near Lansdowne on Monday, 9th Oct. 1880. They were threshing wheat and Herman Witchers got his arm caught in the gearing of the threshing machine and torn off above the elbow. The arm was terribly lacerated and torn, and to save his life it was necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow. As a lad I had travelled around considerably with a cousin of mine, a practicing surgeon in the east, assisting him with his surgical cases. Consequently I had something of a reputation as an amateur surgeon and bone-setter, and they sent for me and insisted that I should undertake the operation as there was no doctor nearer than the coast. It was a desperate case and I had no tools but a pocket knife and a meat saw, and even the meat saw had to be sharpened before it could be used. By dint of tying up everything I found that was not muscle or flesh I succeeded in catching up the arteries and stopping the flow of blood. The agony which Mr. Witchers endured must have been terrible, but he bore it all with a stoical courage and endurance beyond praise. The operation was performed without an anaesthetic and the only ligature I had was cotton thread, and a small quantity of carbolic acid for an antiseptic. Despite these disadvantages the operation was successful and Mr.

Witchers made a good recovery.

The news of the accident spread and soon sympathizing neighbours flocked in. Among those present were Henry Seydel who assisted me in the operation, Moses Lumby, Preston Bennett, A. L. Fortune, Henry Emctke, George J. Wallace, William Lawrene, Augustus Schubert Sr., E. M. Furstineau and others whose names I have forgotten.

About such an incident stories were, of course, bound to be told. One was that the men on the ranch who had been anxiously watching the arm began to have grave misgivings as to the outcome. They pointed out that the arm was turning black and showed plainly that "mortification had set in" and that Witchers was bound to die, and in order to test it they approached him quietly while he was asleep and jabbed a pin into the arm to see if he could feel anything. And when Witchers who was a large powerful man, sprang off the bed swearing like a trooper and tried to brain one of them with a chair, their hearts were comforted. Their fears were allayed and they knew then he would get better.

The arm did show undue discoloration for some time owing to the muscles being torn and displaced and I believe a needle was used on one occasion to test its condition, but the rest of the story is a pure embellishment. Besides, Herman Witchers was not addicted to the use of profane language.

There has been some discussion as to the date of this accident, but in the Victoria "Colonist" issued on Sunday the 23rd Oct. 1880, there is a letter from a correspondent in Spallumcheen, dated 14th Oct. in which the writer says the accident happened on the previous Monday. This being so and counting back the days of the week and month it will be found that it happened on Monday, 9th Oct. 1880.

The same correspondent makes it quite clear that the operation saved Mr. Witchers' life.

Aeneas Dewar, after whom the "Dure" meadows just east of Lavington were called, held this land as a pre-emption claim and each Summer was engaged in packing supplies in to the miners on Cherry Creek. In July, 1882 my brother, T.

McK. Lambly, who was then Government Agent at Enderby, commissioned him to collect, while he was in on the Creek, the Poll Tax from the Chinamen there.

When he did not return from his trip inquiries began to be made. The first thing which aroused suspicion that all was not right was when his saddle horse was found. The saddle was under the horse's belly as if it had turned and thrown the rider: but the saddle was cinched tight showing plainly that it had been placed that way purposely. At once an organized search party was formed and a thorough search of the camp began. It was found that he had visited all the cabins of the Chinamen and that the last cabin he entered was that of Smart Aleck, a Chinaman. While the search was going on Smart Aleck disappeared leaving everything in his cabin just as it was and without even stopping to clean up his sluice boxes, a very unusual thing for a miner to do. John Merritt found the body buried under Smart Aleck's cabin. Contrary to what appeared in the newspapers at the time, the excavation was made from the outside and the floor of the cabin was left undisturbed. An examination showed there was only one wound on the body, a terrible wound on the back of the head evidently inflicted with an axe for the skull was split down to the nape of the neck. Those who were on the spot said he had evidently been taken unawares and attacked from behind, probably while sitting at the table eating a meal. The finding of the body caused much indignation throughout the valley and every effort was made to capture Smart Aleck but it was then too late.

These are the particulars as I recollect them, but the full particulars of Dewar's death will be known only when my brother's letters and reports to the Government are found. He was sent in to hold an inquest

and no doubt reported the matter very fully to the Government. The return he made of the inquest is not in the office of the Attorney General in Victoria, nor can any of his letters be found either in Kamloops or Victoria. No doubt they will turn up later on.

The Public Accounts show the Province paid the following sums to various persons in connection with the death of Dewar:—

For searching for the body, John Merritt, \$60.00 for 20 days, and Richard Rowat, \$39.00 for 13 days. T. McK. Lambly for self and assistant in holding the inquest, \$80.00, and Price Ellison received \$300.00 for 75 days with horse in pursuit of Smart Aleck. The following year a notice appeared in the B. C. Gazette, dated 15th March, 1883, and signed by the Provincial Secretary, John Robson, offering a reward of \$1,000 for information that would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Dewar. As far as I am aware Smart Aleck has never been heard of since.

Another sad affair occurred when Angus McDonald, who built the first public school in Priest's Valley in September, 1884, was killed on the B X Ranch. The Kamloops "Inland Sentinel" in its issue of the 18th June, 1885, gives the following particulars which I presume are correct: "We are in receipt of correspondence from Spallumcheen giving an account of the death of Angus McDonald, who was well known along the Railway and at one time employed in the building of the steamer "Skussy." It appears he was engaged in the erection of a large stable on the B X Ranch, and while engaged in raising a log the rope broke and the log fell back and struck poor McDonald on the head. He lived for some hours' after but was unconscious. His home was, we believe, in Charlotte, N. B., where his parents still live."

The So-Called Sink-Holes at Summerland

ARTHUR H. LANG, M.A.

Several so-called sink-holes occur about one mile south of Summerland. As they have in the past attracted considerable local interest,

the writer with the President of this Society, visited them in the Spring of 1928. After reading descriptions of them in the press what was found

was disappointing. Most of the holes are now filled up with debris and we found only one of any considerable depth. The orifice of this one was sloping and funnel-shaped, gradually becoming steeper on descent, and only about thirty feet deep.

These holes occur in the White Silt Formation, an extensive deposit of fine clayey silt, probably of interglacial origin, which forms the great cliffs and benches so characteristic of the southern shores of Okanagan Lake. The cliffs at Summerland extend for about two miles along the lake shore and are about two hundred feet in height, occurring again south of Trout Creek, where they are less high. These terraces are the remnants of a much more extensive deposit which formerly occupied the bottom of the valley, and most of which has been removed by the great river which used to flow through the valley at the close of the Ice Age. The cliffs owe their present castellated appearance to the erosive action of small streams and of rain-water.

In this silt there is a great deal of seepage water, travelling from the hills to the lake. The holes have been formed where water from the surface has seeped downwards to join one of these underground streams. The fine particles of silt were naturally washed down with the water, resulting in "sink-holes" such as the one above mentioned.

True sink-holes are formed in soluble rock, like limestone, where underground water dissolves part of the rock and forms holes and caverns such as are commonly found in the southern Appalachians. This mode of formation is quite different from that of the holes under discussion, which were simply formed by the mechanical transportation of fine silt particles. However, the term may be used in a general way to include the local examples.

On the same excursion we found some very interesting volcanic bombs about two miles north-west of the Log Cabin. Volcanic rocks of Tertiary age are very common in the Okanagan, but these are the most perfect bombs that the writer has observed in this District. It is a well known law of physics that when a liquid is thrown into the air it tends to assume a globular form, and volcanic bombs are formed in this way. Masses of liquid lava were thrown into the air, became spherical, and hardened sufficiently to withstand the impact when they struck the molten lava flowing on the surface. The bombs vary in diameter from two to eight inches. As they are rather good examples of this phenomenon several were sent to the University of British Columbia, and two of them have been placed in the Log Cabin at Summerland through the kindness of Mr. J. W. S. Logie.

Indian Place Names

H. B. KENNARD

Choyoosk: Man's nose—Point at Whiteman's Creek.

Nix Naponer: Snake's head—Cameron's Point.

Inquicoot: Open range or grass land—Commonage and back of O'Keefe's.

Kilsila-ina: Meaning unknown—Range between Commonage and Okanagan Landing.

Tolikintan: Corduroy or logs laid on mud to enable canoes to land—Okanagan Landing.

Illiquilliken: Big Horn Sheep—Terrace Mountain on north side of Shorts' Creek.

Siptin: Meaning unknown—Bay at Ewing's Landing.

Sinquina Otiaton: Jump on their backs—Fintry. Name comes from ambush where the Okanagans surprised the Shuswaps and killed three or four hundred men by rolling rocks down on them.

Myars-kala: Place of the little men (Inchamas skylugh) whose home consisted of all the water shed flowing into Shorts' Creek. Their outlook was a cave in the mountain side above Nahun and when an intruder was seen they retired to their own territory and laid in wait for

him. As he passed along the trail they would jump on his back and grasping his forelock break his neck by a quick jerk. The Indians avoided this country and say that deer, cougars and men have been found with their necks broken.

Cus-in-so-nook: Place of fickle women—Carr's Landing and Island in Lake. Food and supplies were left on the Island in order to be safe from bears: Squaws who were left in charge were abducted by the Shuswap Indians. It was customary to place a guard on Rainbow Mountain to watch up the Lake and signal to braves who might be hunting or fishing.

Sin k-mili-may-was: Portage where canoes were carried from Okanagan Lake to Wood's Lake—the same route as that now followed by the Rainbow Road.

Sun Stick: Writing tree—A tree which was marked with the directions of the trail at camping place on the old Hudson's Bay Brigade

trail at Reid's Landing, across Okanagan Lake from Okanagan Centre.

Sin-cla-cla-eel-hun-hun: Name given by Papowchin (Echo) to rock between Nahun and Fintry which was a secret watching place where squaws directed braves in canoes to deer which had been driven into the Lake by dogs.

Sunalozer-ton: Place of the white tail deer—Bear Creek Point.

Ixkiikahowston: Crossing between Kelowna and Westbank. The crossing was visible from a long distance and the Indians said that in approaching it a man and boat could be seen, but on reaching the shore neither man nor boat could be found.

Jahachin: Any place where the trail comes down to the Lake where horses could be watered.

Sinapopolitan: Southern end of Okanagan Centre—Caesar's Point or any good camping place where wood, water and shelter could be found.

K'Lokum: Open flat. Valley between Duck and Wood's Lakes.

The Glacial Erratic on the Coldstream Ranch

ADAM GRANT

In our first Annual Report there was a paper on the Glacial Erratic on the Coldstream Ranch by Arthur H. Lang, and I know something about it.

The sketch of this rock as shown on page 150B of Dr. G. M. Dawson's Report 1877-8 was evidently taken from the north side. It shows some fissures and cracks in the rock and shows a small scrubby fir tree growing out of it on the south side, the side next the Vernon-Lumby road. This tree grew at an angle of about 45 degrees from the perpendicular. It was during a severe storm on the 8th July, 1916 that the portion with the tree growing on top of it tumbled down the hill side. It was probably struck by lightning. I remember the day very well. I was engaged in hauling lumber from Lumby to Vernon at the time. It was one of the most severe electric storms I ever saw. The same day the lightning struck the pinnacle of conglomerate, which stood close to the Vernon-

Lumby road where it crosses the old wash-out just east of Lavington and tumbled so much rock into the road I had to stop and clear it off before I could get the team by. I did not of course see that part of the rock with the tree growing on it fall, but it was there the day before the storm and the next time I passed it had fallen. The 'Vernon News' in reporting the storm in its issue of the 13th July, 1916 says:—"One of the heaviest electric storms that has visited the Okanagan for years was experienced here last Saturday (July 8th). The crash of thunder and the blaze of lightning reached a degree of intensity seldom witnessed in this District." The same day Price Ellison had a mare and colt killed, and other property was damaged. The same storm was reported from Kelowna, Rutland and Lumby.

Through the efforts of this Society the Government has taken this rock under its care, and last fall a neat bronze plate 9 x 12 inches was neat-

ly and securely fastened to the rock. Under the Provincial Coat of Arms the inscription reads:—

Notice

All Historic Objects in this vicinity have been placed under the pro-

tection of the Historic Objects Preservation Act of British Columbia and any interference with the same is subject to penalty.

This in my opinion is one bit of good work well done by our Society.

The Ten Encampments

MARGARET A. ORMSBY, B.A.

In his report on the Okanagan Indians, filed with the Royal Anthropological Institute, Professor Charles Hill-Tout says the Salish Indians occupied the country from Enderby to the Boundary Line, and that these Indians had ten permanent encampments or villages. Although the populations of these villages were not constant but varied from time to time as the Indians were at home, or away on their hunting or fishing expeditions, yet these ten places were recognized as the principal camping places as distinguished from other places which were used only occasionally. Professor Hill-Tout gives the names of these places, and the meaning of each name, thus:—

1. SpalEmtcin—Flat rim or edge (of river) Cf. 'nk'Emtocin, rim or edge.

2. 'nkEma'paluks—Head of the Lake.

3. SinkloHot Em—Massacred; having reference to an incident in their history when some of their enemies attacked this settlement without warning and slaughtered great numbers of them.

4. Kelau'na—Grizzley bear.

5. S'tEkakwtlini'wEt—Has reference to a solitary lake.

6. 'NHakwactEn—Refers to a stone for smoothing and straightening their arrows.

7. PentHikten—Meaning unknown.

8. CwoqEne'tq—Little Falls.

9. 'nk.ame'p—End of the lake.

10. S'ciyus—Narrows.

In the spelling of these words as given above, which is no doubt phonetic and follows as closely as may be the Indian pronunciation, the capital letters are scarcely sounded at all, the accent being on the next succeeding letter while the ' represents a guttural sound or click impossible to indicate adequately. Even

with these adventitious aids—the capital letters and the apostrophe—the exact pronunciation is not clear.

(1) The first is Spallumcheen. The Spallumcheen River was wooded on both sides up to its banks, from its source in Mabel Lake to its mouth at Sicamous. The only break was at Enderby where the Spallumcheen prairie extended north to the river. It was this place the Indians called the edge or rim of the river, but the name has since been pushed farther south. As far as we know the first time this word was used in its present form was in 1878 when Mara & Wilson built a boat at Kamloops to ply between Kamloops and Enderby or Belvidere as it was called then. She was a stern wheeler of eighty feet in length and they called it the 'Spallumcheen.' The arrival of this boat so often at the landing at Enderby would familiarize the settlers with this form of the word and may have been the reason of the settlers calling their new School District which was Gazetted on the 8th May, 1884, Spallumcheen.

(2) This word is usually written, Inkamaplux and means the head of Okanagan Lake south of O'Keefe's. It has practically the same meaning as No. 9. Inkameep. Isaac Harris says that Inkameep is the diminutive of Inkamaplux.

(3) Sin-kina-ot-iat: A place near Fintroy or Shorts' Point—dealt with elsewhere in this Report.

(4) Kelowna.

(5) Stkakwalinet. This has reference to a solitary lake. The only lake to which it can refer is one which once existed east from the Rutland railway station on the C.N. R. It was here, William Brent says, that William Peon planted some potatoes on his way north in 1863, the year he discovered placer gold on Cherry Creek. The future historian

will however look for this lake in vain for it has been drained, and the lake-bottom is now cultivated fields.

(6) Nor-kwa-stin. This word means a hard black rock used by the Indians for sharpening their arrow heads. It is the Indian name of Black Mountain, east from Kelowna.

(7) Penticton. Most commentators say the meaning of this word is unknown, J. W. S. Logie says it probably means "ever" or "forever" meaning the land that is, and always was the Indians.

(8) Kwak-ne-ta, little falls—probably Okanagan Falls.

(9) Inkameep—The place designated by this word occupies the same relative position to Osoyoos Lake that Inkamaplux does to Okanagan Lake.

(10) Osoyoos. In the '60's this word was written as Sooyoos, So-oyoos and Osoyoos. W. G. Cox the first Gold Commissioner at Rock, 1860-1, usually wrote it, Sooyoos, but on three or four occasions while referring to territory south of the boundary line, he wrote, Osoyoos. In the map made by the Royal Engineers in 1869 they used the word Osoyoos. Until comparatively recent years the accepted pronunciation was, Sooyoos, a word of two syllables, but now more and more people are beginning to follow the accepted spelling of it and pronounce it as a word of three. As late as July 25th, 1880, it appears in the Victoria "Colonist," in three different places, as Sooyoos.

The Okanagan valley is a land of an unwritten past. History begins with the year 1811, with the coming of the white man. We know little of what took place before that date. We know however (and the testimony of the rocks proves this) that at least as far as the present purpose is concerned, the valley has always been as it is today—the same streams and lakes, and hills and valleys; and that for thousands of years before the pyramids were even thought of the waters of Long and Okanagan Lakes lay sparkling in the sun while our beautiful forest trees, our bull pines and firs, clothed our mountain sides when the cedars of Lebanon were being felled for the building of the first Temple. During those long past ages we do not know what nations may have risen, flourished and disappeared in this valley or what human triumphs & tragedies it witnesses. The traditions of the Indians for want of an interpreter are inane and childish, as we know them, and give us little insight into their past history. There are no ruined cities or temples here to tell us anything, and the bunch-grass hills guard their secrets jealously.

So that in these place-names—names which some of these places may have borne from time immemorial—we have the oldest vestige or trace of the prehistoric people of the Okanagan Valley. For this reason they are well worth careful investigation and preservation.

Military Grants of Land In Okanagan District

MARGARET A. ORMSBY, B.A.

On the 18th. March, 1861 an Ordinance was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor, James Douglas, whereby all retired Military and Naval Officers, on coming to British Columbia would receive a free grant of land. This was done to encour-

age the immigration into the Province of this class of men. The amount of land each received was determined by the rank and length of service of the applicant. The following list may not be complete, but it includes all that can be found up to the present time.

Lot	Acreage	Name	Date of Crown Grant
100	160	William Bentley	10th April 1878
102	"	Thomas Robertson	" " "
106	"	James Normansell	" " "
108	"	Roger Moore	" " "
115	"	Robert Stevens	" " "
25	1450	C. F. Houghton	June 1872

C. F. Houghton had some trouble in getting his grant. When he was Gazetted out of the Army on the 29th June, 1863, he was then Captain of the 20th Regiment. He left England two weeks later and arrived in British Columbia some time in September. When he applied for his grant however he found he was entitled to 300 acres only instead of the 1440 acres he expected to get, the Ordinance of the 18th March, 1861 having been repealed by an Ordinance, dated the 23rd Feb. 1863, which reduced the acreage of the grants. Houghton appealed to the Governor who refused to interfere. He then obtained leave from the Governor and laid the matter before the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Duke of Cambridge, but without success. It appears the Ordinance of 1861 was very widely circulated through the Army and Navy,

but no effort was made to give the repealing Ordinance of 1863 an equally wide circulation. The hardship inflicted thereby was so manifest that finally a third Ordinance was brought into force, dated 4th May, 1864, whereby all Officers who had left the service prior to the 31st Aug. 1863, and who at the time were not aware of the change in the law, would receive the grants they were entitled to under the law as it stood in 1861. In Houghton's Crown Grant the land is described as Lot 25, Group 8, Yale-Lytton Division of Yale District. This is the large oblong Lot shown on most of the Government Maps as lying between the Coldstream Ranch buildings and Long Lake. This Lot 25 contains 1450 and the Crown Grant for it was issued in June, 1872, but the day of the month on which it was issued is not given in the Crown Grant.

Okanagan Polling Division, 1876

MARGARET A. ORMSBY, B.A.

In our last Report we gave the Voters List for Okanagan Polling Division for the year 1874, and, to

show the rapid growth in the population of the valley, we now submit the Voters List for 1876.

Name	Residence	Occupation
Andrew, Joseph	Spellamacheen	Farmer
Ashton, Charles	Do	Do
Besset, Peter	Okanagan	Do
Blondeau, Jules	Okanagan Mission	Do
Brent, Frederick	Do	Do
Brown, Andrew	Do	Do
Bucherie, Isadore	Do	Do
Christian, Joseph	Do	Do
Christian, Louis	Do	Do
Christian, Thomas	Do	Do
Dennis, Pierre	Do	Do
Donaldson, William	Do	Do
Duteau, Vincent	Okanagan	Do
Furstenau, E. M.	Spellamacheen	Do
Ganfell, Dosete	Okanagan	Do
Girouard, Luc	Do	Do
Greenhow, Thomas	Do	Do

Herman, John A.	Spellamacheen	Do
Jones, Thomas	Okanagan Mission	Do
Lacerte, William	Do	Do
Lambert, Stephen	Do	Do
Lawson, Charles	Okanagan	Do
Lawrence, Theodore	Okanagan Mission	Do
Le Guime, Elie	Do	Do
Le Meurs, Joseph	Do	Do
Lumby, Moses	Spellamacheen	Do
McDougall, John	Okanagan Mission	Do
McNeill, Alfred	Okanagan	Do
Moore, J. D.	Okanagan Mission	Do
Ortolan, Francois	Do	Do
O'Keefe, Cornelius	Okanagan	Do
Phillips, John	Do	Do
Postill, Alfred	Okanagan Mission	Do
Postill, William	Do	Do
Simpson, George	Do	Do
Tronson, Edward J.	Okanagan	Do
Vernon, Forbes George	Do	Do
Vernon, Charles A.	Do	Do
Verselle, Louis	Okanagan Mission	Do
Whelan, George	Do	Do
Wood, Thomas	Do	Do
Wichers, Herman	Spellamacheen	Do

After this date, the increase in the population became more and more marked. Indeed, for some years, a large proportion of all the land pre-empted in the Province was staked in the Okanagan Valley. The following table will show this to be the case:

Year	A	B
1892	204	869
1893	257	832
1894	295	709
1895	236	632

A—Pre-emptions recorded in Osoyoos District.

B—Pre-emptions recorded in the Province.

Early Days at Okanagan Mission

MRS. ROBERT LAMBLY

The Postill family came from Yorkshire, England, to Ontario, and from there to British Columbia in 1872. The family then consisted of my father, Edward Postill, my mother and three sons, Alfred, William and Edward. The same year, 1872, my brother Alfred and T. McK. Lambly, who had come out with us, went to the Okanagan Valley. They bought what afterwards was known as the Postill Ranch from Simpson. There was at the time some sort of a partnership agreement between them, but in the Autumn they returned to New Westminster, and Mr. Lambly opened a book store on Columbia Street, which he kept until 1877 when he sold out to W. H. Keary, who is now City Clerk in New Westminster. In 1873 we moved to

the ranch at the south end of Postill Lake, this was some time in the Spring or early Summer of that year. I remember we were all packed up and ready to start and were living for a few days at a boarding house kept by Mrs. Keary, when A. L. Fortune arrived. He was then on his way east to bring Mrs. Fortune out.

When we arrived at Kamloops my father became ill. B. F. Young of Armstrong was then driving the stage between Kamloops and Okanagan Mission. A stretcher was improvised on the stage for my father and we continued the journey, but when we arrived at Priest's Valley my father became worse and he died there. We brought the body to the ranch which he owned but was destined never to see and buried it

there—a sad home-coming for us, his children and for our mother.

A short distance across the meadow from the Railway station on a small mound there is a small plot of enclosed land and in it my father and two brothers, Alfred and Edward are buried. On the monument of dressed Aberdeen granite which stands at the head of my father's grave the following inscription may be read:—

Sacred to the
Memory of
Edward Postill
Died
April 1873
Aged 52 years.

My brother Edward died 5th Dec. 1889 aged 32 years, and my brother Alfred died on the 26th Sept. 1897, aged 45 years.

As a girl I remember visiting at the Allisons when they lived across the Lake at Westbank and remember hearing Mrs. Allison tell of the unidentified creature in the Lake

which the Indians call Naitaka. She wrote a poem about it about 53 years ago. My brother Alfred saw it once. The Customs House at Osoyoos was burned down in 1878, and Mr. Haynes, the Collector, the same year built his own house on the east side of Osoyoos Lake. The lumber for his house was cut at our saw mill on the Postill Ranch. My brother was engaged in building the lumber into a raft to be rowed down the Lake when the Naitaka rose out of the water a short distance away.

I remember also visiting our school while it was kept by our first teacher, Angus McKenzie. The first trustees were, William Smithson, Frederick Brent and Joseph Christien. W. Smithson became insane in 1881 and his name was dropped from the list of trustees and Alphonse Lefevre took his place, and curiously enough the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board, Joseph Christien, himself, went to school during the winter of 1876, no doubt to make up for time wasted in his youth.

The Lakes of The Okanagan Valley

JAMES C. AGNEW, C.E.

The Report of the Department of Geology for 1877-8 contains some observations by Dr. G. M. Dawson relating to some of the physical features of the lakes in this valley which are of interest. We are offering no apology for quoting so copiously from Dr. Dawson's Report. In the first place he is a very high authority on such matters, and again his descriptions and explanations are delightfully clear and lucid.

"Osoyoos Lake is nine miles in length, and averages probably one mile in width. It is said to be deep, but is remarkably divided near its centre by two spits or bars. The northern of these is at the Custom House, and so nearly divides the lake that a small bridge has been built across the gap (at the west side). The second spit is about a mile farther south, and has also a narrow channel cutting through it, in this instance near the east side. The spits are quite different in character from fans previously described, several of which may be seen in other

parts of the valley, but always in evident relation to entering streams, which these are not. The material as far as can be seen, is chiefly fine gravel and sand, and the surface of the spits do not rise far above the water level. It can scarcely be supposed that these are moraines as the material would probably be coarser in that case. I am inclined to refer them to the conflicting action of waves originating at different ends of the lake, under the influence of currents of air drawing through valleys differently placed with regard to the direction of its axes."

Elsewhere he explains a fan as the debris brought down by streams and deposited in the bottom of a valley, in the form of a delta or fan.

Continuing he says:—"The upper end of Duchien Lake (Dog Lake) is about a mile and a half in width, and is separated from the lower end of Great Okanagan Lake by what appears from a height, to be a broad strip of land, occupying the valley-bottom for a distance of three and

a half miles. It is found, however, on further examination, that the lakes are really divided by two large coalesced flat fans, probably of subaqueous origin, and formed by the important streams here entering from opposite sides—one on the Indian reserve (Sheep Creek on the west) and the other at Penticton (Penticton Creek). Duchien and the lower end of Okanagan Lake are fringed with terraces along the shore which on the upper end of the former are quite narrow and interrupted from time to time by rocky bluffs. The material of these terraces is, for the most part, a white silt, but near the north west end of Duchien Lake is replaced by a fine white sand, in beds generally an inch or two in thickness, and sometimes as thin as paper. These are often observed to be in broad undulating curves, indicative of current structure. The banks are hard enough to form vertical or nearly vertical faces, in which layers slightly hardened by ferruginous cement are sometimes seen."

The so called "clay bluffs" at Summerland are very noticeable from the Lake. They are about two hundred feet high and extend for about two miles along the Lake shore north of Trout Creek. South of Trout Creek they appear again and extend for a considerable distance, but are not so high.

"Okanagan Lake has a total length of about sixty-nine miles with a average width of nearly two miles which is maintained with considerable regularity. It occupies one of the great trough-like valleys common in this country, and though much larger, in its width and mode of formation, closely resembles Kamloops Lake.

"The Mission settlement occupies a large flat formed by the detritus brought down by the stream known as Mission Creek. This flat does not extend far into the lake as many fans and deltas do, but fills what at one time must have been an extensive bay.

"Opposite the Mission at the 'Narrows' the bottom formed by the subaqueous extension of the Mission fan or delta, it is said, can be seen all the way across and is probably not in any place deeper than twenty or thirty feet. On the west shore at this place are two remarkable acute

triangular points of sandy material. These are not in connection with any entering streams, but are pretty evidently the result of the convergence of waves originating in differently-trending reaches of the lake. They are of the same nature but not so well developed as the spits in Osoyoos Lake."

It may be worth noting that at this place the Indians say that on approaching it a man in a canoe is seen, but on coming up to the place the man and canoe have disappeared. They offer no explanation, but insist that this is so. This may be a mirage, but on the other hand what the Indians say may be founded on an optical illusion created by the conflict between the opposing air and wave currents which are responsible for the creation of the two spits. It would be well for some of our members who are living in the vicinity to bear the matter in mind, it is not important, but it would be interesting to know if there is any connection between the two.

"The Mission is connected with Kamloops by a good wagon road which however does not follow the shore of Okanagan Lake, but a parallel valley which lies a few miles east of it occupied by smaller lakes. The first or southern lake is called Duck Lake. The second generally known as Long Lake is thirteen and a half miles in total length, but is almost completely divided four miles from its southern end by a very narrow traverse strip known as 'The Railway.' This is supported in the centre by a little rock mass, but otherwise resembles the spits in Osoyoos Lake. The southern end of Long Lake is separately distinguished as 'Primwash Lake' on Trutch's map.

"Long Lake has an average breadth of over three-quarters of a mile, and appears to be very deep, a shallow border of variable width fringing its shores, which drops suddenly at its outer edge to deep water. It was at first supposed that the flat submerged border, well marked in the lakes above mentioned, but also seen frequently elsewhere implied a comparatively recent rise in the lake waters. It would appear however that it is really due to the distribution, by the movement of the waters of the lake itself, of debris from the shore. At a depth so great

as to render the surface movement inappreciable the material forms a steep talis sloping down to the deeper portions of the lake bottom. Thus when the lake is wide and the force of the waves great, the shallow border is proportionately increased. This feature has important bearing on the formation of lakes generally, and explains several circumstances connected with those lying in the valleys of the interior."

It is regrettable that the depth of the different lakes in the Okanagan Valley had not been ascertained and the character of the bottoms known at the time Dr. Dawson was making the Geological Survey as we might have had from him further comment of interest. It is surprising how little we know of our lakes.

The writer in 1911 surveyed a cross-section of Okanagan Lakes in two places, for the telephone cable, one off the park at Kelowna, and one between Carr's Landing and Fintry. At Kelowna the distance surveyed was 4500 feet. The profile developed showed that for a distance of 1500 feet out from the west shore the greatest depth reached was 34 feet. From this point east to within 1300 feet from the east side, the bottom curves down to a depth of 165 feet, and at 200 feet from the Kelowna shore the depth was 43 feet. The soundings made here would indicate that the lake bottom had been raised by the breaking down of the land on the Indian Reserve on the

west. This intrusion extends for 1500 feet into the lake. On the east side the intrusion of the material brought down by Mission Creek extends for 1300 feet over the lake bottom.

The distance surveyed between Carr's Landing and Fintry was 10,100 feet, and the deepest spot found, 538 feet, was about half way across. The soundings would indicate too that the washings from Shorts' Creek extend along the lake bottom for a distance of 2000 feet. From there for about one mile the bottom was a whitish clay, then mud, sand and gravel on to Carr's Landing. These are the only cross sections of this lake ever surveyed as far as we are aware. It is remarkable that the stretch of clay above mentioned, appeared to be clear of mud or sediment of any kind, the sinker when it reached the bottom stopped suddenly as if it had encountered a hard surface.

Okanagan Lake has no doubt great depths, and I should look for the deepest spots off Squally Point, between Bear Creek and Kelowna and off Whiteman's Creek. C. D. Simms reports that he failed to reach the bottom of Long Lake with a line 600 feet long at a point off Cousins' Bay. Even a few individual soundings of this sort made by our members from time to time would be valuable. Swan Lake, north of Vernon, presents some unusual features which we hope to deal with in another Report.

The First Steamboat On Okanagan Lake

L. NORRIS

In his dispatch to the Home Government of the 16th July, 1861, Governor Douglas said he proposed, with a view of opening up the country and facilitating transportation, to have a steamboat placed on Shuswap Lake, and, also, one on Okanagan Lake with a wagon road connecting the two lakes.

The wagon road from Ashcroft to Savana's Ferry was completed and a steamboat placed on Shuswap Lake in 1866. The wagon road from the head of Okanagan Lake to Spallum-

cheen prairie was built in 1873, but it was not until the 21st April, 1886, just twenty years after a steamboat was placed on Shuswap Lake, that the shores of Okanagan Lake first echoed to the whistle of a steamer. This important undertaking was not the work of the Government nor was it subsidized or assisted in any way by the Government, but was due wholly to the initiative and enterprise of two men, Captain T. D. Shorts and Thomas Greenhow.

The vessel was the "Mary Victoria

Greenhow": length of keel 32 ft, beam 5 ft. and driven by a two H. P. coal-oil-burning engine manufactured in Rochester, N. Y. She was built at the head of Okanagan Lake by Hamil and Pringle of Lansdowne. Quite a number of persons were at the launching of her, among others Hamil and Pringle, the builders, E. M. Furstineau, William Lawrence, B. F. Young and Robert Wood, and the trial trip was made to Fall Creek where the party was royally entertained by Captain Shorts. When she started on her first trip to Penticton she was carrying five tons of freight and five passengers and towing another boat.

Prior to this date Captain Shorts had been, for some years, freighting on the Lake with a row boat, and he boasted, according to the newspaper accounts of the time, that he was so used to the oars he could row all day without feeling any fatigue. It was Dr. I. W. Powell, of Victoria who, having made a trip down the Lake with Shorts in the row boat, advised the purchase of this particular engine which was then a new departure in marine engines, and extensively advertised in the magazines of that day. The advertisements usually contained a cut showing this coal-oil-burning engine propelling a light skiff over the placid waters of a lake with apparently, a gay pleasure party on board consisting of two handsome youths in straw hats and one girl with a red parasol. The engine was probably equal to such work, but when the same engine was placed in a large heavy boat, wide of beam and loaded down with freight, the consumption of coal-oil per mile was increased enormously.

Shorts started out on the trip with a barrel of coal oil, but before he reached Penticton the supply was exhausted, and he was then confronted with a problem with which he was by nature well fitted to cope for he had a ready wit and a most persuasive tongue. Besides everyone liked Shorts. The result was that when the "Mary Victoria Greenhow" got back to the head of the Lake, the settlers had all gone back to candles. There wasn't a tin of coal oil left on the Lake. Shorts hastened to impart the afflicting intelligence to his partner. "Tom Greenhow" he shouted as soon as he saw him "Tom

Greenhow, we are a busted institution, that's what's the matter, we are ruined, one more trip like that and we are a financial wreck," and it was well on into the night before he got through telling his partner, with that wealth of detail the Captain loved, of all that happened to him on that memorable trip. The late Thomas Greenhow was blessed with a keen sense of humour, and if he lost money on the venture he appeared to get lots of fun out of it. In after years he could never tell of Shorts trip down the Lake when he ran short of coal oil, without going into roars of laughter.

The progress of the boat down the Lake was, nevertheless, hailed with enthusiasm by the settlers who realized what it would mean to them to have a steamer on the Lake making regular trips, and when she reached Penticton something of a demonstration was staged and a salute of 21 guns fired in honour of the event—shot guns, of course, they had no cannons.

The "Mary Victoria Greenhow" was burned to the water's edge afterwards as she lay on the beach at Kelowna. The engine was salvaged and placed later on in the second steamboat built by Captain Shorts to ply on the waters of Okanagan Lake. The new boat, the "Jubilee," was launched at Okanagan Landing on the 22nd Sept., 1887.

The late Captain T. D. Shorts was in some ways a remarkable man, and very likeable—always genial and friendly. He was noted for his rugged honesty, and also, for a certain sturdy independence and self reliance which never deserted him. Like only too many of the pioneers of the Okanagan Valley, towards the close of his life he had lost most of his money and was in straitened circumstances, and for some years before his death he lived alone in a cabin at Hope. The people of Hope were friendly to him and helped him about as much as they were permitted, but when their well meant offers of assistance savored as he thought, too much of charity they were declined, and sometimes with a directness of speech that was rather disconcerting. Enterprising and optimistic all his life long he eagerly pursued the fortune which he believed awaited him just around the

corner, and being of a sanguine disposition he was never unduly depressed by a bit of bad luck or misfortune. When things went wrong with him as they occasionally did, he usually passed it off with: "Boys, if we only had as good foresight as we have hind sight, we would raise hell, wouldn't we," and that was the last heard of it. Despite his slight

eccentricities, of speech and otherwise, the late Thomas Dolman Shorts—to give him his full name—was a man of character and real worth, a true pioneer. He was born on the 14th June, 1837, and died at Hope on the 9th Feb., 1921, aged 83. The record of his death in Victoria gives the place of his birth as "Adolphuston, Canada."

The Cariboo Trail

L. NORRIS

In the well known collection of works by different authors, on Canadian subjects and Canadian history published under the general title of "The Chronicles of Canada" there are two by Miss Agnes C. Laut: "The Cariboo Trail" and "Pioneers of the Pacific Coast." All are by eminent authors and writers, and among them none stands higher in public estimation, and deservedly so, than Miss Laut. This collection "The Chronicles of Canada" is generally regarded as the most important as well as the most reliable contribution to Canadian history that has yet been published. It was therefore with surprise we read the following passage taken from "The Cariboo Trail," commencing on page 77:—

"A similar fate befell a crew of four men from Toronto. Two of them undertook to portage provisions along the bank of the canyon while the other two, Carpenter and Alexander, tried to run the canoe down the rapids. This episode has some interest for students of psychology. Carpenter walked down the bank of the canyon a short distance to reconnoitre the different channels of the rapids. He was seen to take out his note book and write an entry. He then put the note book in an inner pocket of his coat, took off the coat and slung it in a tree on the bank. When he came to the canoe he seemed pre-occupied. The canoe ripped in midstream, flattened and sank. Carpenter went down insensible as though his head had been struck and he had been stunned. Alexander was washed ashore. He found himself on the side of the bank opposite the rest of the party. Going below to calmer water he swam across.

Carpenter's coat hung on the tree. In the pocket was the note book in which Alexander read the following "Arrived at Grand Canyon. Run the rapids and was drowned." Carpenter left a wife and child in Toronto for whom he had evidently written the message. But if he was of sound mind, desiring to live and so certain of death that he was able to write his fate in the past tense why did he attempt the rapids. His friends had no explanation of the curious incident.

There is another gruesome story of a sand bar in this raging canyon. It will be remembered that some of the Overlands had straggled far to the rear. Sometime before Spring a party of them attempted to run this canyon. They were never again seen alive. Some treasure-hunters who came over the trail in Spring stranded on this sand-bar. They found the bodies of the missing men. All but one had been torn and partly devoured. It need not be told here that no wild beasts could have stemmed the rapids from either side. Unless wolves and cougars had been accidentally washed to the sand-bar and washed away again, the wild solitudes must have witnessed a horror too terrible to be told for the body of the man who apparently died last was fully clothed and unmolested. As absolutely nothing more is known about what happened than has been set down here it seems well that there is no record of the names of these castaways."

And this is the kind of stuff that sometimes passes for history! If Miss Laut found anything remarkable in the Carpenter incident she is probably the only one who ever did,

nor would the student of psychology have far to go to find the explanation. The facts are quite simple: The men came to a bit of rough water; they landed and while some of them unloaded the canoe Carpenter went along the bank to see if the canoe could be taken down the rapids. He evidently concluded that it could, but knowing that some risk would be incurred and wishing to leave a message for his wife in case of an accident he wrote the note, put it in the pocket of his coat, and hung the coat in a tree where his companions would be sure to find it. When he pushed off he did not believe he was going to certain death by any means; he believed he would get through safely. He would then land, recover his coat tear up the note and resume his journey. It was probably not the only time a member of this expedition resorted to a similar expedient when they found themselves in a dangerous predicament. As the message was not intended to be and could not be delivered except in the event of his death, his use of the past tense was permissible at least.

The members of the overland expedition of 1862 came mostly from Ontario and eastern Canada, from a particularly decent class of people. These Overlanders today would probably be deemed a narrow-minded lot, and tiresome, but they lived strict lives and had a high regard for the moral law. In all the accounts written of the journey there is no drunkenness or brawling reported and not a single case of theft. A. L. Fortune tells us in his diary how they camped one Saturday night on the bank of a stream. An examination of the stream next day showed that the water was rising, and some of them wanted to construct a bridge and cross at once while there was still time, but the others objected. They would not work on Sunday. They were willing to run the risk of breaking their necks or being drowned in crossing the river but they would run no risk of breaking the Sabbath. Fortune calls this "witnessing for God." Such refinements of the law as Sunday tennis with the approval of the Church were unknown to these men. Fortune also relates that when he and his party crossed on the bridge the following day, they were not reproached by

those who built it by so much as a word or a look. And this is only one of a score of incidents which might be cited to show that these were strict-living men, men who respected themselves and respected each other.

What happened in the second incident related by Miss Laut seemed to be reasonably clear: An accident had happened on the river and the men were drowned and the bodies washed onto the sand bar. During the winter months when wild animals were free to come and go at will they found and mutilated the bodies, all but one. And it is on this flimsy foundation the whole story rests. The place where the bodies were found must have been in comparatively still water since a sand bar cannot exist in swift water. Had the men reached the sand bar alive they would have made shift to gain the shore by some means or other or have perished in the attempt. It is unlikely they all would have lain down to die without making the effort.

And yet from one end of Canada to the other this story will be read in the "Chronicles of Canada" by thousands who will believe it without stopping to inquire whether it rests on any reasonably sure foundation or not. In fact Miss Laut has shut the door on any further inquiry by stating that nothing further is known of what happened than what she has set down in the passage quoted above, and in doing so she has very effectively shut the door on herself.

When she tells us wolves and cougars could only reach the sand bar by being accidentally washed on to it and washed away again she is silly. The river at that point—about fifty miles above Prince George—is frozen over in winter; the ice is thick and solid and the snow three to four feet deep. Those who doubt this should communicate with the Government Agent at Prince George, G. Milburn, who is well-informed, obliging and courteous. Again she stresses the fact that the body which was unmolested was found to be fully clothed. And what of it? Did she expect the man to undress before lying down to die?

Had what is alleged actually happened, had some of these men brok-

en down under the stress and strain of that long, trying journey and gone insane, surely, common sense would indicate the propriety of passing the matter over and letting it rest. As it is there is something revolting in the source pursued by this writer in thus besmirching the memory of the overlanders of '62 without cause, and possibly bringing unmerited shame and humiliation to some of their descendents. The unspeakable horror which those wild solitudes were supposed to have witnessed ex-

isted only in her own fertile imagination, but the injury she has done to the fair name of these decent men is real. The conclusion she has reached is entirely at variance with the facts as found by herself. Frankly, we don't understand it and have passed it up to the student of physhology to find the explanation.

As a number of the Overlanders of '62 have lived for many years in this valley, this matter is not without interest to the people here.

OKANAGAN

L. NORRIS

The first time the word, Okanagan, was written, as far as we have any record, was on the 6th July, 1811. It occurs in the diary or journal kept by David Thompson while making his trip to the mouth of the Columbia River to forestall the Astor men. The journal commences with the words:—"July 3rd, 1811. Voyage to the mouth of the Columbia, by the Grace of God, by D. Thompson and 7 men on the part of the N. W. Company." He was then at Kettle Falls on the Columbia River, and in the employ of the North West Company, the only serious rival the Hudson's Bay Company ever had in its efforts to secure a monopoly of the fur trade in the west. It was on the 4th or 5th July, 1811 that his party (the first white men) saw the mouth of the Okanagan River, but the exact date will only be determined by an examination of his journal which is now in the Department of Public Records and Archives, Toronto. On the 6th July, Thompson made this entry:—"last course fine view and see high woody mountains of the Oachenawawgan River." This is how he wrote it we are told on that day, but in his map of the following year, 1812, it appears as, Ookenaw-kane.

In an appendix to the tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, the following variations of the word appear. They are here given with the year in which the book or other publication in which the word used, was printed.

Oakanagans	1855
Oakinacken	1847
Oakinagan	1831
Oakanagm	1844
Okanagan	1840
Oakanagon	1900
O-kan-a-kan	1871
Okanakanes	1843
Okanaken	1890
O'Kanies-kanies	1856
Okanesganes	1855
Okenakanes	1842
Okiakanes	1857
Okinakan	1846
Okinakanes	1854
O'Kinakanes	1857
Okinaken	1889
Okinekane	1843
Okin-e-Kanes	1857
O-kin-i-kanes	1857
Okinokans	1878
O-ki-wah-kine	1870
Okanagans	1848
Okonagan	1854
Okonegan	1854
Omahanes	1856
Okinaganes	De S met
Okinagans	1842
Okinhane	1856
O'K ina hain	1848
Oo-ka-na-kane	1891
Oukinegans	1850
Onkinegans	1891

It will be seen that this list does not include the two words used by David Thompson in 1811 and 1812, respectively, nor does it include the American word, Okanogan, while the authority for the Canadian word dated back to 1840. The authority for the word, Okanagan, is given in the Appendix above mentioned, thus:

"Parker, Journal, 258, 1840." It also gives, Oke, as the name of an Indian village on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and, Oka, as the name of an Indian village on Lake of two Mountains, near Montreal.

From the same authority we learn that the home of the word Okanagan is the confluence of the Similkameen and Okanagan rivers. It was applied to the country there, but extended to include first a small band and afterwards a large and important division of the Salish Indians, who occupied the west side of Okanagan River, Wash., from old Fort Okanagan to the Canadian boundary and in British Columbia the shores of Okanagan Lake and the surrounding country.

When the building of Fort Okanagan was well under way in 1811, David Stuart left on his trip to the north. When he got back to Fort

Okanagan he told Ross that he had left the Shuswap country on the 26th Feb. 1812, and that the return journey occupied 25 days. Elsewhere Ross says Stuart was away from Fort Okanagan for 188 days. So that while we do not know the date on which Stuart and his party (the first white men) saw Okanagan Lake, a little calculation will show that it was on or about the 17th Sept., 1811, they left Fort Okanagan on their trip to the Shuswap country.

We have secured from the Department of Public Records and Archives, Toronto, a photostat of that part of Thompson's map made in 1812 showing the Okanagan River and Lake from the Columbia to about as far north as Shuswap Lake. This was the first map made of the Okanagan Valley. This photostat is with our Secretary and may be seen by any one who is interested in the matter.

The Okanagan Arc

L. NORRIS

A remarkable light is occasionally seen in the sky in the Okanagan Valley at night which up to the present remains unaccounted for and its cause or origin unexplained. It was seen in 1908, 1916, 1926 and 1927. It appears on nights when the sky is clear, moonless, and when there is no wind. When it appeared in 1908 it was reported in the 'Hedley Gazette' by the late Ainsley Megraw, deceased, who was editor of the paper at the time, and his description of it is so good that we here give it in full:—

"Signs in the Sky"

"On Thursday of last week (18th Aug. 1908) a curious phenomenon was witnessed here and consisted of a luminous band of white vapour that stretched clear across the sky from horizon to horizon, cutting through the zenith and approximately in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction. It was much more luminous than the Milky Way, and not over

one-fifth its width. Unlike the Milky Way also which tapers off towards the edges until it is difficult to ascertain where the Milky Way begins and the sky ends, this band was well-defined and equally dense to its outer edges. In fact quite as much so as the rays of a search light with the difference that while the rays of a searchlight widen this seemed to maintain uniform width almost from end to end. It was seen by the Editor about 11:30 p.m. and we have been told by others who saw it start that it lasted about an hour and a half and began at the eastern end, shooting across the sky as rapidly as the course of a meteor. We have been told that Mr. M. K. Rogers saw it from his camp and attempted to photograph it. As we have not noticed any reference to the phenomenon in exchanges it may have been local. John Love saw it too."

Following its appearance in 1926 a writer whose letter appeared in

the 'Vernon News' stated that it was the Zodiacal Light, but on the matter being referred to the Observatory at Saanich, it was made clear that it could not be the Zodiacal Light. This Society is much indebted to Professor J. A. Pearse of the Dominion Astro-physical Observatory in Saanich for his valuable and ready assistance and for the courtesy of his prompt replies. In his letter to this Society, dated 2nd Feb. 1928, he was good enough to go into the matter of the Zodiacal Light rather fully. His letter is filed with our Secretary and is open for perusal by any one who cares to do so, but for our present purpose the following paragraph is sufficient:—

"You might be interested in a few facts regarding the Zodiacal Light. It may be seen on any clear night after twilight has disappeared as a faint beam of light in the west, stretching along the ecliptic. Near the horizon it is wider and brighter than the Milky Way but it grows fainter and narrower in higher latitudes. It may be seen best in Spring when the ecliptic is most nearly perpendicular to the horizon. A similar beam of light extending westward along the ecliptic from the eastern horizon is visible before sunrise and is best seen in Autumn."

The writer saw the Arc in 1908, 1916 and in 1926, and on all three occasions the conditions in the sky were the same. On all three occasions it was a calm, still night; no moon or clouds and not the slightest indication along the northern horizon or in any other part of the sky of the Aurora or Northern Lights. In fact there was nothing to be noticed but this band of light or luminous cloud hanging high in the air against the dark though star-lit sky. It is a very beautiful and remarkable phenomenon, and those who saw it as it was in 1908 and 1916 will not readily forget it.

The cause of the light is not known. They know nothing of it in the Department of Meteorology, Washington, while the authorities at the Observatory, Saanich, have suggested the Aurora as the more probable explanation. It would help much if the height of the Arc above the earth's surface were known. The undermentioned Civil Engineers are

interested in the matter, and with this end in view when it occurs again, will take an observation, each in the locality where he happens to be, to ascertain the height of the arc above the southern horizon, viz:— H. Earle, Oliver; C. A. Shaw, Keremeos, G. C. Tassie, Vernon, and J. C. Agnew, Vernon. If these observations are taken successfully, with a base of 80 or 90 miles to work on, the height of the arc above the earth can be ascertained with some degree of accuracy. If there is anyone sufficiently interested to take an observation on his own account, if he will communicate with our Secretary, Max H. Ruhmann, instructions will be sent him whereby he can ascertain the height of the apex of the Arc above the southern horizon with no other instruments than a 2-foot rule and a carpenter's level. The accuracy of this method, within limits, is vouched for by Truatwine's Engineers' Manual.

It is important too that the time of the appearance of the moon above the horizon or mountain tops following the appearance of the Arc, should be noted.

The suggestion that the Okanagan Arc and the intrusion of the Sonoran Zone at Osoyoos may be brought by the same causes has been rejected by some as being highly improbable. This attitude is, we think, hardly warranted, since we know so little about the matter. We know however that the Flora and Fauna of a country is largely determined by its climate, and also, that a body of cold air coming into contact with a body of air of a much higher temperature is apt to create cloud of mist. In a proper understanding of the topography of the Pacific slope from the Rockies to the ocean, and south to Mexico, and the extent to which the prevailing south-west winds from the Pacific, affect the climate of the Okanagan Valley south of the boundary line, may yet be found the explanation of the intrusion of the Sonoran Zone at Osoyoos, and of the appearance in the sky of this remarkable phenomenon. A better knowledge of these things may also give us the reason of those strange spells of absolute quiet and stillness which prevail here from time to time as mentioned in a former Report.

W. G. Cox And His Times

L. NORRIS

In 1861 W. G. Cox who was at the time Gold Commissioner at Rock Creek, staked a Government Reserve at the head of Okanagan Lake. A tracing has been made of the sketch plan he sent in with his report, and is now filed with our Secretary. The sketch shows the boundaries of the Reserve as commencing at a point about a mile below Okanagan Landing, thence east about a mile, thence north, thence west through the middle of Swan Lake, to a point about four miles west of O'Keefe's house, thence south and west to the lake shore, taking in all the country between Swan and Okanagan Lakes and a large part of what is now Indian Reserve on the west side of Okanagan Lake. It was staked as a Government Reserve but they usually referred to it in after years as an Indian Reserve. The sketch is dated 30th June, 1861, but he did not make his report until after he had returned to Rock Creek in the first week of July.

In 1863 C. F. Houghton pre-empted land and on the 17th Feb., 1884 wrote to the Colonial Secretary at New Westminster to say that he had found within the boundaries of his pre-emption a stake marked:—"Government Reserve. Ten Miles square W. G. Cox P. J." and asked to have the Reserve cancelled in as far as it interfered with his pre-emption claim. When his letter reached New Westminster they apparently knew nothing about it, and they had to communicate with Cox who had it seems, staked the Reserve on oral instructions. Houghton's second letter is dated the 3rd June, and is now in Victoria. On the back of it is the following note in Governor Douglas's handwriting: "I wish the land in question to be maintained as a reserve for the present at all events. J. D." and below this another note by the Colonial Secretary, A. N. Birch, "Mr. Good. If this reserve has not been notified in the Gazette, pray have it done." We cannot find however that the Reserve was ever Gazetted.

On the 10th August, 1865, J. C. Haynes, who had succeeded Cox as Gold Commissioner, was given in-

structions to alter the boundaries of the Reserve as it was found to be unnecessarily large. We have been unable to ascertain what alteration in the boundaries was made, but apparently the area was very much reduced because in 1868 C. O'Keefe, W. Coulter and T. Greenhow were given records of land at the head of Okanagan Lake.

There is a sketch plan in the Lands Department in Victoria showing the pre-emption claims in Priests' Valley, of F. G. and Chas. Vernon, E. J. Tronson and Luc Girouard. This plan shows the trail from Kamloops to Okanagan Mission as slanting across the valley, from about where the old cemetery is to the gap in the hills through which the present road to the Commonage runs, in an almost straight line. The trail enters the Tronson pre-emption claim at the north-east corner and comes out about 20 chains north of the south-east corner. It was somewhere here where the trail crosses Long Lake creek, that the priests built a house or cabin which afterwards led to the valley being called Priests' Valley. Unfortunately the plan does not show the location of the cabin, but the land pre-empted by Charles Vernon on the 31st Aug. 1866 is described in his record as "running in a S. W. direction from back of the priests' house to within a half a mile of the arm of Okanagan Lake. Originally Indian Reservation." We hope some day to be able to fix the location of this cabin with some degree of accuracy.

When Cox got back to Rock Creek he reported the staking of the reserve and also, the same day, the murder of the white man by an Indian, at the first crossing of Rock Creek. The Indian's name was Charley or Saul, a Colville Indian and the white man's name was Pierre Cherbart. The crime was committed on the 13th June, the inquest was held by Cox on the 19th and the same afternoon a party of miners from Rock Creek rode over to the "Traverse" at the foot of Osoyoos Lake and the next morning the Indian was lynched. Cox in reporting the crime said there had not been

"an assault or outrage" committed by a white man or an Indian in that part of the country from the previous September to that date. This speaks very highly indeed, for the good behaviour of the miners who first came into the lower end of the valley, and for the Indians as well. But when Cox made this boast he should have touched wood for on the 14th Aug. he had another "outrage" to report, a young Englishman, a supposed deserter from the Navy, was caught robbing sluice boxes at the mouth of Boundary Creek. After the culprit was found guilty he was given five minutes to prepare and ten minutes within which to leave the camp, after being first forced to pay up all his debts, and Cox, the Gold Commissioner and J. P., adds: "We all assisted in the ceremony of drumming out," a truly patriarchal way of administering justice.

It was while Cox was at Rock Creek that the International Boundary Line was established along the 49th parallel by the two Commissions, one American and the other British. He mentions them twice in his letters. On the 9th Dec., 1860 he reports:—"I also perceive that the English Commissioners have built their monuments more than 200 yards south of those built by their American companions" and again on the 27th April, 1861 he writes: "The American Boundary Commission passed through here (Rock Creek) yesterday en route to Osoyoos to rectify some error connected with the parallel by them committed I presume. The English Commission has proceeded eastward." Instructions were sent to Cox and J. C. Haynes to see that the monuments erected along the boundary line were not interfered with in any way Haynes in his letters calls them "obelisks."

Cox in his letters often mentions the "Traverse." We have not seen it marked in any of the numerous sketches he sent in with his letters, but it is pretty clear that by the "Traverse" he means the ford across the Okanagan River at the south end of Osoyoos Lake. It was here the steamboat was built in the winter of 1861 to run from Priests' Rapids on

the Columbia to the mines on Mission Creek, by Captain Grey. His letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 9th Dec., 1860, contains this passage:—"The residents of the Traverse have petitioned the President for the appointment of a Collector of Customs there to collect duty on goods entering from British Columbia to the newly discovered mines" and adds, "The candidate is a Mr. Grey formerly a resident at Hope and well known on the Fraser for his boating speculations there." It is just possible that this is the man who built the steamboat.

Cox used the word, Osoyoos, only in his two letters regarding the Boundary Commissioners and in his report of the murder of the white man. In all three cases he was then referring to territory south of the boundary line. It is just possible that "Osoyoos" was the American word and "Sooyoos" the Canadian word. "Sooyoos" was the word in general use in British Columbia for twenty years after Cox left Rock Creek, and it appears in three places in the Victoria "Colonist" in its issue of the 25th July, 1880. One of Cox's letters is dated the 29th Oct., 1860 from Prince Town, and in the body of the letter he refers to the place (now Princeton) as, Prince Town, *although* in nearly all his letters he calls it, Vermillion Forks. The history of the word "Sooyoos" or "Osoyoos" will stand investigation, and we hope some of our members will bear the matter in mind.

Cox made a return of pre-emption claims recorded by him which shows that he, J. C. Haynes and Gideon Peon recorded each 160 acres at the Mission and in connection with Peon's entry he adds:—"240 acres additional recorded for this man," but gives no reason for the extra acreage.

The importations of live stock on which duty was paid at Osoyoos during the years 1861 and 1862 while Cariboo was at its height are given below. The cattle for Cariboo were of course, driven over the H. B. C. trail on the west side of Okanagan Lake, and not over the trail through Priests' Valley:

	Horses	Cattle	Mules	Sheep
1861, 1st Jan. to 19th Oct.	356	625	92	
19th Oct. to 30th April, 1862	172	250		
May	963	681	203	
June	1065	488	135	
July	461	1532	238	400
Aug.	141	163	82	646
Sept.	172	958	6	
Oct.	54	53		325
Nov.		67	19	
Dec.	12		3	
Total	3396	4817	778	1371

Some Arrivals in the Okanagan Valley

1863—Luc Girouard (or earlier).
 1873—Theodore Kruger, Mrs. Christenza Kruger, B. F. Young (driving stage).
 1876—Donald Graham.
 1878—Price Ellison.
 1883—Joseph Dunne, Miss Genier,

(now Mrs. Donald Graham), Miss Haack, (now Mrs. T. Clinton).
 1884—C. D. Simms, Miss Gillard (now Mrs. F. H. Barnes).
 1888—Duncan Carmichael and Stephen Mangott (both in from Granite Creek), Aaron Johnson, William McCluskey, Mrs. Almira Funniss.

EDITORIAL NOTES

JAMES C. AGNEW, C. E.

In our 1st Report it was stated that the Commonage near Vernon, was surveyed in 1893. This is an error. The Commonage was surveyed by J. P. Burnyeat, C. E., assisted by J. A. Coryell, C. E., in 1892. Burnyeat's letter accompanying the return of the survey to the Department of Lands is dated the 26th Sept., 1892. He gives the acreage as 25,114 acres.

The iron safe weighing about 1200 pounds, brought in from Priest's Rapids on the Columbia to Rock Creek by Cox in 1860, has been located. It is on the upper Keremeos townsite and is now the property of Mrs. Thomas Tweddle. Arrangements have been made, through the kindness of Mrs. Tweddle and J. W. S. Logie, whereby the safe will be brought over to Summerland and placed in the Log Cabin there. A proper description of this safe will appear in our next Report. A small portion of the inside wood work has been sent to the University in Vancouver, by the University students.

The first issue of the Vernon News, the first newspaper published in the Okanagan Valley, appeared on the 21st May, 1891. Later the hand-press on which it was printed was taken to Midway where it was used

in printing a weekly newspaper at that place. The press was taken from Midway to Beaverdell, up the West Fork of Kettle River, where the house in which it was stored was burned down. It is just possible what is left of it is worth salvaging. If so it should be brought over and placed in the Log Cabin at Summerland.

It is very gratifying to learn that the U. B. C. students have organized for the purpose of collecting original documents and other historical data, each in his or her own neighborhood, throughout the Province. The material so collected will be sent to the University in Vancouver for preservation. It is an excellent idea, and no doubt much good work will be done. The average student will give things to his University which he would not dream of sending to the Archives in Victoria. Eric North, of Armstrong, is the Chairman.

In our first Report there is a paper by F. M. Buckland on the first wagons brought into the valley. Up to the present but little is known about them. General Joel Palmer, who brought them in, wrote a long letter describing the different routes over which freight could be taken into Cariboo and which was published in

the "Oregon Statesman" printed at Dayton, Oregon, in its issue of the 14th Feb. 1860. In his letter he incidentally mentions these wagons but gives us few particulars. We hope to secure the complete story of the wagons before long.

It has been suggested that this Society consolidate our Reports into one, and issue it as a Hand Book of the Okanagan Valley. It is our intention to do so, but it is too early in the day to do this. An enormous amount of work must yet be done before we know very much about the Okanagan Valley.

A movement is under way to have the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada mark in a fitting manner the discovery of Okanagan Lake and the establishment of the trade route through the interior which did so much towards opening up the country and was such an important factor when the boundary question came to be settled in 1846. To succeed in this it will be neces-

sary to show that the opening up of the trade route was of national importance otherwise the Board will not deal with it. It has also been suggested that this Society prepare the case on behalf of the trade route. If we are successful a cairn may possibly be erected somewhere on the shore of Okanagan Lake.

The old cemetery at Vernon mentioned in this Report which has been sadly neglected in late years, was started in 1885. In July of that year a boy, the eldest child of the late C. W. Hozier who was then head cattle man on the Coldstream Ranch, died. The nearest burying ground was at the Mission and the late E. J. Tronson suggested that a burial place be started at Priests' Valley. Luc Girouard donated the ground and Tronson took up a subscription among the settlers for sufficient to fence it, and Hozier's son was the first one interred in the cemetery. Our President, L. Norris, was at the funeral.



Some Early Pre-Emption Records

No.	1	27th. Aug.	1860	James Phillips	Similkameen
"	2	20th. Sept.	"	George Barnett	Do
"	3	"	"	J. F. Allison	Do
"	4	"	"	John Marston	Do
"	5	24th.	"	John MacDonnell	Do
"	6	"	"	James Orr	Do
"	7	5th. Oct.	"	Charles Good	Do
"	8	15th.	"	John Riley	Do
"	9	"	"	Higman & Johnson	Do
"	10	"	"	F. Higman	Do
"	11	20th.	"	Richard Connor	Do
"	12	"	"	Col. Moody	Do
"	13	28th.	"	W. McCall	Do
"	14	23rd.	"	John Cover	Do
"	15	3rd. Nov.	"	W. Moberly	Do
"	16	"	"	Edgar Dewdney	Do
"	17	"	"	Capt. Suard	Do
"	18	4th.	"	Edgar Dewdney	Do
"	19	"	"	W. Moberly	Do
"	20	"	"	Hudson's Bay Co.	Do
"	21	"	"	Do	Do
"	22	20th.	"	Louis Marshall	Do
"	23	23rd.	"	Robert Burnaby	Do
"	24	30th.	"	Thomas Stalschmidt	Do
"	25	10th. Dec.	"	W. Young	Do
"	26	28th.	"	P. O'Reilly	Do
"	27	28th. Feb.	1861	F. Higman	Do
"	28	7th. Mar.	"	George Turner	Do
"	29	15th.	"	John S. Macdonnell	Do
	1st. Apr.		1866	A. Beavon	Do
	31st. July		"	Roderick McLean (purchase)	Do
	31st. Aug.		"	Chas. A. Vernon	Priest's Valley
	"	"	"	Forbes G. Vernon	Do
	"	"	"	Do (purchase)	Do
	6th. Apr.		1867	Thomas Ellis	Penticton
	"	"	"	A. MacFarland	Do
	18th. May		"	G. W. Simpson	Osoyoos
	"	"	"	W. H. Lowe	Do
	1st. Sept.		"	Luc Girouard	Priest's Valley
	26th. Nov.		"	W. Lacerte	Mission
	11th. July		1868	E. J. Tronson	Priest's Valley
	25th.	"	"	C. O'Keefe	Head of Lake
	"	"	"	William Coulter	Do
	"	"	"	Thomas Greenhow	Do
	2nd. Mar.		1869	James Jameson	Mission
	24th. May		"	C. F. Houghton	Swan Lake
	"	"	"	Do (purchase)	Do
	1st. Aug.		"	J. C. Haynes	Osoyoos
	20th. May		1870	August Gillard	Mission
	"	"	"	A. Macfarland	Penticton
	1st. Aug.		"	J. C. Haynes	Osoyoos
	14th. Feb.		1873	M. Keogan	Dog Lake
	27th.	"	"	D. Driscoll	Mission
	1st. Mar.		"	E. Barcelo	Keremeos
	26th.	"	"	Barrington Price	Do
	"	"	"	Henry Nicholson	Do
	23rd. Jun.		"	Francisco Mendosa	Similkameen
	5th. July		"	T. Cole	Do
	17th.	"	"	Barrington Price	Do
	"	"	"	Henry Nicholson	Do
	5th. Dec.		"	T. Kruger	Osoyoos

